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4. (a) What prison occupations would you provide for short term women prisoners, sent to a Workhouse for misdemeanors? (b) Indicate clearly the classes of prisoners which you would assign to each of these occupations.

5. What activities would you introduce in a Workhouse for short term women prisoners with a view to training them to become law-abiding, and self-supporting upon their release.

6. Prepare a set of regulations governing the receipt and dispatch of mail by prisoners in a Workhouse for short term misdemeanants.

7. What action should a matron take in each of the following cases? Give your reasons for your answer.

(a) While in charge of a gang of twelve prisoners, outside of the prison, two prisoners start to run away in opposite directions.

(b) A prisoner assaults another prisoner in the mess hall.

(c) A matron finds one bichloride of mercury tablet on the floor of a cell in the morning.

8. (A) Describe clearly, using diagrams if necessary, the manner in which you would check profuse bleeding—(a) on the scalp; (b) at the calf of the leg; (c) at the wrist; (d) at the neck. (B) What assistance would you give a prisoner who has been rendered unconscious by receiving a severe electric shock? Describe your action in detail.

9. Discuss the dietary of a prison for short-term female misdemeanants, under the following subjects, giving full particulars, under each heading: (a) Elements of the menu; (b) supervision over food supplies; (c) supervision over cooking; (d) serving of meals.

10. Outline the manner in which prisoners convicted of offenses connected with, or arising out of a sporting life should be cared for in a Workhouse, covering the following points: (a) Admission; (b) hospital care; (c) discipline; (d) prison occupations; (e) release.

Write a report of not less than three, nor more than five pages to the Commissioner of Correction enumerating the objects which a judge seeks to accomplish by sending a woman to a workhouse for misdemeanors. Arrange the objects in the order of their relative importance in your opinion, and state clearly how you would, in the administration of a workhouse, endeavor to accomplish each of these objects.

Leonhard Felix Fuld, New York City,
Civil Service Commission.

Punishment for False Oath in Arabia.—Prof. Marcello Finzi has published in pamphlet form *I pergiuro falsa testimonianza e calunnia presso i arabi*, formerly contained in the December (1913) issue of *La Scuola Positiva*, the organ of the Roman school of *Applicazione giuri dico-criminale* of which Enrico Ferri is director.

A false oath is punished by the Arabians by religious penance: the manumission of a slave; supplying necessities to twelve paupers; or fasting for three days. It is not punishable unless the guilty had full knowledge of the facts, was in full control of his mental faculties, not affected by sickness or drunkenness, and did not act through passion, for "Allah will not punish for an unconsidered word" (K. Scua II, v. 225). The place where the falsity is said affects the gravity of the crime. It is more serious in Mecca or in a mosque. The mute can be found guilty of this crime.

The note on this offense is interesting apart from the information conveyed for three facts. (a) The existence of a crime unknown to Occidental law; (b) the allusion to the existence of mutes, who were once more common in the West; (c) the similarity to European law of the Dark Ages, between the VI and XI centuries, when the nature of the "locus in quo" affected the penalty.

Perjury, although witnesses are not sworn, failure to tell the truth, or the telling of it in an obscure or vague way brings down upon the guilty witness the penalty entailed by the crime in regard to which his testimony was sought.

Accusation of crime and inability to prove it entails the whipping post. Both men and women are punished in public in this way.

It is strange how different races in different countries and under different skies have adopted different means for the attainment of the same general end, but have put different relative weight on different minor points.

J. L.

POLICE.

Examination for Captain of Police.—The following set of questions was set by the New York City Civil Service Commission on December 10, 1914. in an examination of candidates for the office of Captain of Police.

First paper; Administration, Weight 3.

1. Assuming that you have been appointed Captain of a precinct, state what steps you would take to insure the efficiency of patrol. State in detail what in your judgment constitutes efficient patrol.

2. The City Chamberlain recently said:

"The Police Department should be the eyes, ears and feeling fingers of the city government. It should hurl back to each department of the government responsibility for those conditions which that department is established to remedy or control.

"If it finds that laws cannot be enforced and are thus the shield of wrong doing, it should have the courage to state that fact and give the evidence on which its belief is based in order that laws may be revised in adjustment to contemporary social conditions."

Discuss this proposal of social service by the Police Department taking up,

(a) Other city departments with which the Police Department might co-operate as indicated. Illustrate.

(b) Advantages to be secured by such co-operation.

(c) Administrative difficulties in the way of such co-operation.

3. As Captain describe, in detail, the plan you would follow in order to effectively safeguard the morals of children within your precinct.

4. Storekeepers in a certain precinct have complained to the Police Commissioner that organized bands levy blackmail upon them by threatening to inflict injury if their demands are refused. It is charged also that the same persons have committed several highway robberies but the victims are afraid to complain to the police. State in detail what action should be taken by the Police Department, assuming that the complaints are well founded, giving an account of the police action to be taken by members of the department concerned. Give your ideas also as to methods for repression and prevention of this class of crimes.